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AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AUSTRALIA, MARCH QUARTER 1985, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES	<i>for more information about these statistics</i> —contact Patrick Stakelum on Canberra (062) 52 6572 or any of our State offices.
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MAIN FEATURES

NOTE: Average weekly earnings may be affected by changes to the composition of the labour force (see paragraph 12 below).

Preliminary estimates of average weekly earnings for the March quarter 1985 and the respective quarterly and annual changes are shown below:

	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings (\$)	Change from previous quarter (%)	Change from previous year (%)
Males	399.60	+0.5	+6.2
Females	329.50	+1.2	+8.4
Persons	378.00	+0.7	+7.1
	All employees total earnings (\$)	Change from previous quarter (%)	Change from previous year (%)
Males	392.10	+0.7	+5.8
Females	259.70	+1.8	+5.4
Persons	339.90	+1.3	+5.8

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains preliminary estimates of average weekly earnings for the March quarter 1985 based on information obtained from a sample survey of employers conducted in respect of a specified pay period each quarter.

2. The series was introduced in the September quarter 1981 when it replaced the average weekly earnings series based principally on information from payroll tax returns. Estimates of average weekly earnings from September quarter 1981 to December quarter 1983 were revised in the March quarter 1984 publication (6302.0 published on 12 July 1984).

3. Background information about the average weekly earnings series is provided in *Information Paper: New Statistical Series: Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime* (6256.0) published on 21 June 1984, copies of which are available on request.

Scope of the survey

4. All wage and salary earners who received pay for the reference period are represented in the survey, except:
- (a) members of the Australian permanent defence forces;
 - (b) employees of enterprises primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting;
 - (c) employees in private households employing staff;
 - (d) employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc.;
 - (e) employees based outside Australia;
 - (f) employees on workers' compensation who are not paid through the payroll;
 - (g) directors who are not paid a salary;
 - (h) proprietors/partners of unincorporated businesses;
 - (i) self employed persons such as subcontractors, owner/drivers, consultants and persons paid solely by commission without a retainer.

Survey design

5. A sample of approximately 4,000 employers is selected from the ABS register of businesses to ensure adequate State and industry representation. The sample is updated each quarter to take account of new businesses, those which have ceased operation and structural changes such as takeovers and mergers. The statistical unit for the survey comprises all activities of an enterprise in a particular State or Territory. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the enterprise in the State or Territory. In a small number of cases where an enterprise has significant employment in more than one industry, a separate statistical unit is created for each industry. The statistical units are stratified by State, government/private, industry and size of employment and a simple random sample selected from each stratum.

Definitions

6. *Reference period* for the survey refers to the last pay period ending on or before 15 February 1985.

7. *Employees* refers to all wage and salary earners (as defined in paragraph 4) who received pay for any part of the reference period.

8. *Full-time employees* are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period; if agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

9. *Adults* are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.

10. *Weekly ordinary time earnings* refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included in ordinary time earnings are award payments, over-award payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period and payments for leave taken during the reference period. Excluded are retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance pay, termination and redundancy payments and other payments not related to the reference period.

11. *Weekly total earnings* is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus overtime earnings.

12. *Average weekly earnings* are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of employment. The averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes to the overall composition of the labour force such as variations in employment levels, occupation distribution and proportions of part-time, casual and junior employees. Statistics of average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'.

Comparability of results

13. When comparisons are made between period-to-period movements in average weekly ordinary time earnings (AWOTE) for full-time adults and movements in the Award Rates of Pay Indexes, (ARPI) published in *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (6312.0) it is important to recognise the different coverage, scope, definitions and methodology used in the construction of each series. In particular, the AWOTE series includes a number of payments additional to award rates of pay

used in compilation of ARPI. Allowances covered under awards which are not industry or occupation-wide in their application such as site, travelling, height and dirt allowances are excluded from ARPI but included in AWOTE. The AWOTE series also includes other payments, such as shift penalty payments and over-award pay. A significant number of employees are not covered by awards but are included in AWOTE. The AWOTE series is affected by compositional change to the labour force but not ARPI which is a fixed-weight index constructed from a representative 'basket' of occupations selected from the May 1976 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours and subject to re-selection and re-basing at infrequent intervals. Other factors affecting comparisons of the two series include seasonal influences on earnings and differences between the two series in the treatment of retrospective pay increases. A detailed description of the methodology, scope and definitions used in ARPI is featured in ABS Catalogue No. 6312.0.

14. For users who need a measure of the movement in earnings for a period which overlaps the September quarter 1981, Table 2 has been included which presents quarterly movements for the old (Payroll tax based) and current (Employer survey based) series linked to a common index base.

Reliability of estimates

15. As the estimates in this publication are based on information relating to a sample of employers rather than a full enumeration, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from all employers. This difference, called *sampling error*, should not be confused with inaccuracy that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents or in processing by the ABS. Such inaccuracy is referred to as *non-sampling error* and may occur in any enumeration whether it be a full count or sample. Efforts have been made to reduce non-sampling error by careful design of questionnaires, detailed checking of returns and quality control of processing.

16. The sampling error associated with any estimate can be estimated from the sample results. One measure of sampling error is given by the *standard error* which indicates the degree to which an estimate may vary from the value that would have been obtained from a full enumeration (the 'true' figure). There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate differs from the true value by less than one standard error, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

17. An example of the use of a standard error for the March quarter 1985 estimates is as follows. Table 1 shows the estimate of average weekly total earnings for all employees in Australia for the March quarter 1985 as being \$339.90. The estimated standard error associated with this figure is \$1.90. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that a full enumeration would give a figure in the range \$338.00 to \$341.80 and about nineteen chances in twenty that it would be in the range \$336.10 to \$343.70.

18. An example of the use of a standard error for a quarterly change estimate is as follows. Table 1 shows the estimated standard error for the quarterly change estimate of average weekly total earnings for all employees in Australia as being \$1.10. The quarterly change estimate between the December quarter 1984 and the March quarter 1985 is \$4.50 (\$339.90 minus \$335.40). Therefore there are about two chances in three that a full enumeration would give a quarterly change figure in the range \$3.40 to \$5.60 and about nineteen chances in twenty that it would be in the range \$2.30 to \$6.70.

Related publications

19. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available on request:

Information Paper: New Statistical Series: Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime (6256.0)

Job Vacancies, Australia (6231.0)—issued quarterly

Overtime, Australia (6330.0)—issued quarterly

Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0)—issued quarterly

Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0)—issued monthly

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)—issued monthly

20. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

Unpublished statistics

21. In some cases, the ABS can also make available information which is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, computer print-out, clerically-extracted tabulation. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made to the officer whose name appears in the *Phone Inquiries* section of the Inquiries box at the front of this publication, or to Information Services in the nearest ABS Office.

Symbols and other usages

.. not applicable
p preliminary

NOTE: The estimates of average weekly earnings are rounded to the nearest 10 cents.

R. J. CAMERON
Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA

Quarter	Survey reference date	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
		Full-time adults		All males	Full-time adults		All females	Full-time adults		All employees
		Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings
—dollars—										
1983—										
March	18 February	350.50	370.30	341.00	280.90	286.20	225.30	328.60	343.70	295.40
June	20 May	353.40	375.00	343.30	281.80	288.20	226.70	330.80	347.30	297.00
September	19 August	357.10	379.80	349.70	283.80	289.90	228.30	333.50	350.80	300.80
December	18 November	368.90	394.10	362.00	297.40	303.90	237.20	346.00	365.10	311.30
1984—										
March	17 February	376.20	400.70	370.60	304.10	311.00	246.50	353.10	371.90	321.30
June	18 May	388.00	415.70	383.80	316.90	324.20	257.10	365.20	386.30	333.40
September	17 August	392.40	419.20	386.20	319.00	326.70	256.20	369.00	389.80	334.30
December	16 November	397.80	427.30	389.50	325.50	333.50	255.10	375.30	398.10	335.40
1985—										
March p	15 February	399.60	428.70	392.10	329.50	336.90	259.70	378.00	400.40	339.90
—per cent—										
Quarterly change—										
1983—										
March		+1.2	+0.0	+1.0	+1.5	+1.4	+3.0	+1.2	+0.3	+1.7
June		+0.8	+1.3	+0.7	+0.3	+0.7	+0.6	+0.7	+1.0	+0.5
September		+1.0	+1.3	+1.9	+0.7	+0.6	+0.7	+0.8	+1.0	+1.3
December		+3.3	+3.8	+3.5	+4.8	+4.8	+3.9	+3.7	+4.1	+3.5
1984—										
March		+2.0	+1.7	+2.4	+2.3	+2.3	+3.9	+2.1	+1.9	+3.2
June		+3.1	+3.7	+3.6	+4.2	+4.2	+4.3	+3.4	+3.9	+3.8
September		+1.1	+0.8	+0.6	+0.7	+0.8	-0.4	+1.0	+0.9	+0.3
December		+1.4	+1.9	+0.9	+2.0	+2.1	-0.4	+1.7	+2.1	+0.3
1985—										
March p		+0.5	+0.3	+0.7	+1.2	+1.0	+1.8	+0.7	+0.6	+1.3
—dollars—										
Standard errors(a)—										
1985—										
March										
Level p		1.40	1.60	2.50	1.40	1.40	1.90	1.20	1.30	1.90
Change p		1.00	1.10	1.40	1.10	1.20	1.30	0.80	0.90	1.10

(a) See paragraphs 15-18 of the Explanatory notes.

TABLE 2. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND INDEX NUMBERS OF EARNINGS:
PAYROLL TAX AND EMPLOYER SURVEY SERIES (SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1981 = 100), AUSTRALIA

Quarter	Weekly total earnings			
	Per employed male unit		All male employees	
	Seasonally adjusted			
Payroll tax series			Employer survey series	
\$	Index	\$	Index	
1976—				
March	170.10	56.5	..	..
June	179.40	59.6	..	..
September	184.60	61.3	..	..
December	188.10	62.5	..	..
1977—				
March	191.50	63.6	..	..
June	199.10	66.1	..	..
September	202.40	67.2	..	..
December	206.90	68.7	..	..
1978—				
March	211.40	70.2	..	..
June	216.00	71.7	..	..
September	220.90	73.4	..	..
December	222.20	73.8	..	..
1979—				
March	230.40	76.5	..	..
June	230.90	76.7	..	..
September	239.10	79.4	..	..
December	244.30	81.1	..	..
1980—				
March	250.90	83.3	..	..
June	258.60	85.9	..	..
September	270.20	89.7	..	..
December	278.10	92.4	..	..
1981—				
March	283.90	94.3	..	..
June	294.30	97.7	..	..
September	301.10	100.0	283.30	100.0
December	..	..	296.00	104.5
1982—				
March	..	..	312.40	110.3
June	..	..	322.30	113.8
September	..	..	329.90	116.4
December	..	..	337.60	119.2
1983—				
March	..	..	341.00	120.4
June	..	..	343.30	121.2
September	..	..	349.70	123.4
December	..	..	362.00	127.8
1984—				
March	..	..	370.60	130.8
June	..	..	383.80	135.5
September	..	..	386.20	136.3
December	..	..	389.50	137.5
1985—				
March p	..	..	392.10	138.4

A method of calculating an approximation of the Employer survey series for quarters earlier than September 1981.

For reasons outlined in *Information Paper* (6336.0) the Payroll tax and Employer survey series are not strictly comparable.

The following example, using estimates for Australia, is supplied to assist those users who need to calculate an approximate equivalent to the Employer survey series for quarters earlier than September 1981. Information is available on request to enable links to be made at State level.

Method of calculating the Average Weekly Earnings All Male Employees: **example** for June 1981

1. Average Weekly Earnings All Male Employees September 1981 (Employer survey series)

\$283.30

2. Index numbers of Payroll tax series: June 1981

97.7

September 1981

100

3. June 1981 equivalent of Average Weekly Earnings All Male Employees. (1×2)

$$\$283.30 \times \frac{97.7}{100} = \$276.80$$

Because of the quite different conceptual and methodological bases of the two series and the fact that the link is only available for the September quarter 1981, extreme care needs to be taken in interpreting the earnings figure so derived.

Emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels		Emissions from the combustion of biomass		Emissions from industrial processes and product use		Emissions from agriculture, forestry and other land use		Emissions from waste		Emissions from LULUCF	
Activity sector	Emissions	Activity sector	Emissions	Activity sector	Emissions	Activity sector	Emissions	Activity sector	Emissions	Activity sector	Emissions
Residential	81.971										82.946
Commercial	39.911										
Transport	32.421										
Industry	39.881										
Electricity, gas and steam supply	10.000										
Manufacturing	6.126	96.191									
Agriculture	1.533	61.991									
Forestry	5.758	16.302									
Rubber, plastic and leather products	7.595	28.405									
Chemical products	1.707	28.435									
Plastics products	1.407	68.911									
Rubber products	1.247	61.292									
Leather products	0.107	12.105									
Wood products	1.117	16.325									
Food, drink and tobacco products	1.207	17.121									
Textiles, clothing and footwear	0.607	10.405									
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	1.007	10.435									
Automobiles	0.107	10.435									
Other manufacturing	0.107	10.435									
Construction	0.000	10.435									
Trade, restaurants and hotels	0.000	10.435									
Transport, storage and communications	0.000	10.435									
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.000	10.435									
Administrative and support services	0.000	10.435									
Public administration, defence and social security	0.000	10.435									
Health and welfare	0.000	10.435									
Education	0.000	10.435									
Accommodation and food service activities	0.000	10.435									
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.000	10.435									
Other community, social and personal services	0.000	10.435									
Total	210.404										210.404

140 million tonnes of CO₂ were emitted by the energy sector in 2002, up 1.6% on 2001. Emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels increased by 1.6% in 2002, while emissions from the combustion of biomass increased by 1.1%. Emissions from industrial processes and product use increased by 1.1% in 2002, while emissions from agriculture, forestry and other land use increased by 1.0%. Emissions from waste increased by 1.0% in 2002, while emissions from LULUCF decreased by 0.1%.

141 million tonnes of CO₂ were emitted by the energy sector in 2001, up 1.6% on 2000. Emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels increased by 1.6% in 2001, while emissions from the combustion of biomass increased by 1.1%. Emissions from industrial processes and product use increased by 1.1% in 2001, while emissions from agriculture, forestry and other land use increased by 1.0%. Emissions from waste increased by 1.0% in 2001, while emissions from LULUCF decreased by 0.1%.

142 million tonnes of CO₂ were emitted by the energy sector in 2000, up 1.6% on 1999. Emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels increased by 1.6% in 2000, while emissions from the combustion of biomass increased by 1.1%. Emissions from industrial processes and product use increased by 1.1% in 2000, while emissions from agriculture, forestry and other land use increased by 1.0%. Emissions from waste increased by 1.0% in 2000, while emissions from LULUCF decreased by 0.1%.

143 million tonnes of CO₂ were emitted by the energy sector in 1999, up 1.6% on 1998. Emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels increased by 1.6% in 1999, while emissions from the combustion of biomass increased by 1.1%. Emissions from industrial processes and product use increased by 1.1% in 1999, while emissions from agriculture, forestry and other land use increased by 1.0%. Emissions from waste increased by 1.0% in 1999, while emissions from LULUCF decreased by 0.1%.